The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,625—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	3½ ,,

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

[Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 27th Sept., 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Convenience to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons,

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	260	220	90	
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	300	240	140	
Naples	300	240	140	
Leghorn	300	240	140	
Genoa	300	240	140	
Marseilles	320	260	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FANCY PLATES.

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Thrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Sept.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Harlow	6th Oct.
— TAVANORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	2632	540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2783	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN or EURASIAN CUTTER is REQUIRED in the Harness Workshop, Bombay Arsenal. Salary Rupees 120 per mensem. Applications should be addressed to Commissary of Ordnance, Arsenal, Bombay.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWER.

THE well-known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The Proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAFURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of the Resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the Members on the 9th instant, the Executive Committee have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of October next, for balloting at the Offices of the Chamber for FIVE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES under the Bombay Port Trust Act No. VI. of 1879.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 23rd September 1879.

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT English Built SOCIABLE with a pair of silver grey Galloways, fast trotters, and well matched with plated harness complete. Price, Rs. 1,600, on first turn-out.

A first-class four-seated LANDAU, by Peter and Sons, of London. Price, Rs. 1,600, open for an offer.

A light palanquin shape OFFICE SHIGRAM. Price moderate

An English built DOG-CART. Price, Rs. 450.

Ditto ditto suitable for a small Galloway. Price, Rs. 250.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and outstations that he has for sale Bengal and Dacca muslins embroidery work, best Dacca muslin, Dinapore silk, Tassa silk, Shampore chudurs, Cashmere work, China and Japan fancy articles, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Sun Hats, Bonnets Toys, Trichinopoly Silver Jewellery, and Indian work of all sorts, English articles, Brides' Veils and Bonnets, white and black figured Nett for Ladies' Jackets, black and white spotted Nett for Veils, black French woollen Grenadine for Dresses, black Nett for Dresses, 2 yards in width, best black patent Crape, Babies' white muslin Washing Hats, Children's Boots and Caps, Wool of all descriptions, and japanned Air-Tight Tin Boxes, &c.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEE,
No. 24, Apollo Street, next to Mr. Pearse, Fort.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early cold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LAWN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS. All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second cold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
4th September, 1879. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, the 23rd August 1879.
HORSES.—REMOUNTS.

THE following *amended* rules and regulations regarding the management of the GOVERNMENT REMOUNT LANDING DEPOT, GARDEN REACH, CALCUTTA, are published for general information, in modification of the rules previously circulated :—

NOTIFICATION.

With a view to assist shippers of horses, and to save the risk and expense which has been hitherto incurred in landing and stabling horses imported to Calcutta, it is notified for general information that the Government of India have authorized arrangements being made at the Government Remount Depôt, 13, Garden Reach, for the reception of horses arriving from Australia under the terms laid down in the following *amended* rules and regulations.

In such cases as may appear necessary, the Government of India are also prepared to advance the amount of freight required to clear the consignment of horses from the ships, together with Captain's and other fees connected with the voyage. Such advances to be recovered from the shippers on payment by the Remount Agent of the value of horses purchased by him.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every shipper landing any horse or horses at the Government Remount Landing Depôt, Garden Reach, Calcutta, shall be subject to the rules herein-after detailed, and to any such directions as the Remount Agent, Calcutta, may give regarding the horses stabled in Government stables, and every shipper shall sign an agreement on landing to this effect. He is also to agree that he will not remove any horse or horses without the special leave of the Remount Agent, and that he will immediately remove any horse or horses on being requested to do so by the Remount Agent.

2. Every horse landed at the Government Remount Landing Depôt shall be subject to a charge of Rs. 10 per horse.

In return for this charge, horses that are intended to be presented for purchase by Government will be stabled in the depôt until considered in fit condition to be submitted for approval to the Remount Agent.

Horses that are not intended for Government, but that are imported for private sale, cannot be stabled in the depôt and must be removed from the premises as soon as possible after having been landed.

3. The actual cost of landing the horses and surplus forage remaining at the end of the voyage will be borne by the shipper. The work will be carried out in the most economical way possible, the shipper and his assistants performing their due share of the work.

4. The shippers may, they wish it, feed their horses on the remainder of the forage put on board their ships for the voyage. Grain, bedding and fodder will be supplied, as required, under instructions from the Remount Agent, to be paid for by the shipper at such rate as will cover the total cost of such supplies.

5. Syces and the necessary native establishment will be provided by the Remount Agent, as required, and the shipper will be charged at the actual rate for wages of such establishment.

6. Veterinary attendance will be given by the Assistant Remount Agent, free, and medicines supplied at actual cost rates.

7. All horses intended for Government, whether landed at the Government Landing Depôt or not, will be inspected with a view to purchase, as soon as the Remount Agent considers them in fit condition for such inspection.

Horses will be received at the Landing Depôt from the 15th August until the end of the purchasing season.

9. The Remount Agent can, if he considers it necessary, refuse to receive into the depôt any horse or horses.

10. Should the stables at the Government Landing Depôt be insufficient to accommodate all the horses landed at one time, horses shall be selected from the first arrivals and be removed to the remount depôt at Ballygunge, to await inspection of the Remount Officer. Such removal is to be at the risk of the shipper and the horses are to stand at the Ballygunge Remount Depôt on the same terms in every respect as if they were at the Landing Depôt at Garden Reach.

11. All charges of every kind whatsoever against the shipper will be recovered from him on payment being made for the remounts selected for Government by the Remount Agent.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

J. A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. S. E. SHELLIM is AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.

23rd September, 1879.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES are recommended for durability and elegance.

MANGALORE TILES made after our pattern, but not bearing our Stamp, are pure imitations. Orders for October delivery registered.

For further particulars apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

Meadow Street, Fort.

SUTTONS' GARDEN SEEDS.

"Special" Collections of Seeds for India in Air-Tight Cases.

Vegetable Seeds ..... Rs. 3-12, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 15
Flower Seeds ..... Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 15.

THACKER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after the 24th instant to the PROPRIETORS registered in the Books of the Bank on the 20th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,

WM. A. BAKER,
Bombay, 24th September 1879. Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING to be held TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 26th instant, Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., will propose that the Town Council be recommended to provide in the Budget for 1880 for the expenditure of Rs. 16,000 for removing pipe drains from cross streets, Cantonments, and relaying same in the gullies at the back of the houses, as recommended by the Deputy Engineer, and for erecting two Shaft Ventilators in connection with the two Main Sewers there, or for providing other equally efficient means for removing noxious emanations from the drains thereat.

H. WYNFORD HARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 25th September 1879.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Draft, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

A pro forma *suppositious* telegram will be sent to any address to illustrate and explain the system, and to show the great saving made by sending messages through this Agency.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુ પની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, N°. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Accounts and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

ધ્રુશાલ ગેલાભાધ્નો કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th September to 8th October, 1879, both days inclusive.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1879, at 2 p. m., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May, 1879.

2. To elect Directors in the place of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and Pershaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

4. To consider a proposal made by Government for the purchase of a portion of the Company's property for eight lacs of Rupees to be paid in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum and guaranteed by the Provincial Government of Bombay, and to pass such Resolution or Resolutions with reference thereto as the shareholders may think fit.

By Order of the Directors,

EDWARD G. CABRAL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th September 1879.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1879, both days inclusive.

N.B.—The Correspondence with Government relating to the proposed purchase is open for the inspection of Shareholders at the Company's Office during Office hours.

MOTHER SIEGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.

Cash Rs. 1-12 *per bottle.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine.

The Consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Quarts, per dozen	38	0
Pints, do.	21	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 9 ...	6	0	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7	4
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	4	14	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13	4
6½ ft. by 8 ...	6	0	9½ ft. by 12 ...	13	0
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8			

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2	12	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5	14
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7 ft. by 9 ...	5	8
6 ft. by 9 ...	4	14	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4	12
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3	12	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5	4			

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4	8	24 in. by 24 ...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3	12	24 in. by 24 ...	4	12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32 ...	per doz. Rs.	7	8
32 in. by 45 ...	,, ,,	10	8
34 in. by 34 ...	,, ,,	8	8
34 in. by 45 ...	,, ,,	11	4
34 in. by 54 ...	,, ,,	13	8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
SHIKAR CLOTH.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons	.....	Rs. 117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto	th nnest glass, very superior	,, ,,	.....	142	,, 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,, ,,	.....	168	,, 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,, ,,	.....	160	,, 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,, ,,	.....	161	,, 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,, ,,	.....	198	,, 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WELL-KNOWN OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD respectfully invite the attention of Gentlemen Homeward bound to the above Establishment now so long and favorably known for its large and varied Stock of Travelling Requisites for a Land or Sea Journey, always obtainable at a moment's notice and at moderate rates for cash.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, (ENGRAVERS.) POONA: East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS & SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. Poona: 1, East Street.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.
LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.
LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW DRESSES, &c.
ROBERTSON'S NEW COMEDY.
PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Re. 1 ; Pit, As. 8.

N. B.—In consequence of the preparation for the new Burlesque Little Doctor Faust, there will be no performance this evening.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,

FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3	feet	each Rs.	9	0
7 ,, 4½	,, ...	,, ,,	14	0
8 ,, 5	,, ...	,, ,,	20	0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide.....per yard ,, 6 8

Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each ,, 22 8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24TH 1879.

Consols in London have receded from 97¾ to 97⅝, but French Rentes remain unchanged at 118½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 76 for Fours and 82½ for Fours-and-a-half.

A further withdrawal of £50,000 from the Bank of England for North America is advised, but in the existing state of the money market these amounts are not likely to exercise any special influence.

In the London General Produce markets there is no change to notice, and Seeds and Wheat are also unaltered. The Liverpool East India Wool Sales opened yesterday, Reuter says, with a good competition.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet, and Reuter reduces quotations 1d. per piece in Grey Shirtings, but according to private advices the market is dull, and prices are fully 1d. per piece lower than quoted.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, sales 7,000 bales of which 500 were Surats, spot prices unchanged. Yesterday's advices from New York, however, will probably have exercised a further depressing effect in Liverpool to-day, ready Mid. Uplands having declined from 11⅛ to 11 cents., and December shipment from 10·05 to 9·99 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports continue to increase very rapidly, the comparison to date being as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	24,000	13,500	4,500
Four days' do.	67,000	47,500	17,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	189,000	194,000	58,000

It is reported by wire from London that the directors of the National Bank of India have declared a dividend for the half year ending 30th June at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The profit for the half year amounts to £24,000—including £4,278 brought forward from the previous half year—and after payment of the dividend £12,400 will be carried forward to next account. Considering the state of trade exchange banks have had to contend with, this result is eminently satisfactory.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51⅛d. per oz.

Exchange to-day has been steady, and one bank is offering to draw at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's rate, but otherwise there is no change. As usual there has been very little done pending news of Council Drafts, which are expected to go between 1s. 7 13-16d. and 1s. 7¾d. On this basis the market would probably show little change for this mail, but anything higher or lower might be expected to induce a corresponding movement in rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅞ to 29-32d.	per Re.
Ditto 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 to 1 32d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8⅛ to 5-32d.	"

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium for demand, 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper continues weak with a further decline in values, and with few buyers we now quote :—Fours, Rs. 92½ to ½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½ to ⅝.

The Share Market is quiet, and in some cases slightly easier. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 665, and in Land Companies there is no alteration. In Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving shares are dull. There is an advance of Rs. 20 in Alfred Co., but with this exception rates are generally weaker, and we note a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Great Eastern and Jowraz Balloo, Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Khatao Mucconjee, and Rs. 35 per share in Manockjee Petit.

Cotton is again weaker owing to the adverse advices from Liverpool, and in the absence of buyers for export prices are again Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. We quote :—

Good Omra	Rs. 222	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	" 216	"
G. F. do	" 211	"
Good Dholleras (nominal)	" 212	"
F. G. F. do	" 210	"
G. F. do	" 209	"

Seeds.—Linseed is quiet at previous prices; say Rs. 7·2 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull and out of request for export at Rs. 6·12 per cwt. for Gujarat.

Wheat continues firm owing to the absence of supplies and prices are practically nominal.

In Freights there is no quotable change to notice. For Liverpool by steam reliets in Wool are said to have been done at 25s. For the Mediterranean ports previous rates are still current.

Piece Goods are quiet with an easier tendency. In the Bazaar a limited business is passing at previous figures, but to arrive, sellers have had to accept a reduction of As. 1 to As. 2 per piece to do business.

Coals are steady with rather more enquiry on the spot, but no fresh business to arrive has been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	5 do	665
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	1,000	all	15 ps*	855
Freze Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a	120
Managon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	40 p. a	320
Port Canning Land Company, Limited..	5,000	1,400	all	15 p. a	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 3·0	5 p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares,...	..	£20 13·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6·7·3	do	74
Ditto	..	£20 21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do	1,020
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18 190·7·15	do	350

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th Sept. 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,56	0	0
Merchandise	36,286	0	0
Telegraph	459	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.....	72,451	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,767	0	0
Merchandise	39,341	0	0
Telegraph	600	0	0
Other Receipts	114	0	0
Total Rs.....	73,322	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	871	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The ship Bates Family, 2,153 tons, Captain S. Bailey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Byculla, 1,464 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle (19th Sept.) in ballast.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Byculla(s).....	Mason	Galle, Sept 19.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Maggie E Sead	Whiting	Callao.

The ship Bates Family, Bailey, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship North Riding, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
20 Eastern Monarch .. Oates .....London, June 18.
21 Satara (s) ..... Mosby .....Camorta, Sept 8.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 19.—Steamers Arracan Apear and Nizam.
Sept. 20.—Chinsurah, Commill, and Rajpootana.

PASSENGERS.
For Eastern Monarch—Mrs Oates and Mrs Lissant.
For Satara—Mr P Edaljee, Mr Basely, Mr Gibbons.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
21 Socotra(s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Polynesian .... Mauritius.
Nazim (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Sophia (s)..... ..... Bombay.
22 Deccan (s) .... Southampton.

Sept. DEPARTURES.
21 Goa (s) .... Bombay and S P.
Nizam (s)..... ..... Southampton.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per P and O Co's Steamer Deccan, from Southampton, September 22nd :—From Southampton to Madras—Surgeon-Major Fry, Mr Hyde, Mr Hamilton, Mr Edwards, and Mr Chamberlin. From Venice—Mr F Church. From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr Raban, Miss Clair, Miss Stuart, Mr Kershaw, Mrs Osborne, Mrs Daniell, From Brindisi—Mr Strauss. From Venice—Mr and Mrs Birch, 3 children and Rev H Pinter. From Bombay—Mr Soutar, From Galle—Mrs Ferguson and son.
Per P and O Co's Steamer Nizam, from Calcutta, September 21st :—To Madras—Mr and Mrs Adkin, and Mr Wilshire. To Venice—Mr and Mrs Vivian. To Southampton—Mr Harry Jule.
Per s s Bycolla, from Rangoon, September 22nd :—Mr Anderson.
Per s s Baghdad, from Bombay, September 22nd :—From Tuticorin—Mr Alexander.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.
Per P and O Co's Steamer Nizam, left September 21st :—For Madras to Southampton—Major L Conway-Gordon, R E. To Yokohama—Rev A A Neshall.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 24.

From Liverpool.

Olympia s—6 casks paint of sorts, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 162 casks pale ale, Walbee and Co.
Wistow Hall s—75 cases copper sheets, W and A Graham and Co ; 90 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.

From London.

Persia s—8 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 500 casts pig lead, Volkart Brothers ; 29 cases oilmanstores, and 22 cases cheese, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 14 casks white paint, J Moola ; 100 casts pigs lead, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy ; 297 bundles and 1,199 bars iron, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
St George s—4 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ben Ledi s—2 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—1 case port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Flamingo s—3 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bengal s—1 case champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Gwalior s—12 drums varnish, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Ancona s—12 cases tartaric acid, Nathoo Mooljee.
Ellen Bates, s—25 cases gingerwine and 30 cases whiskey, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From Marseilles.

Persia s—15 cases vermouth, Manuckjee Jemsetjee.

From Genoa.

Persia s—15 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co ; 250 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Manilla s—236 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Singapore s—50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Bordeaux.

Persia s—25 cases brandy, Manuckjee Jamsetjee ; 7 cases butter and 15 cases oilmanstore, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 6 cases butter, Benn Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 24.

For Liverpool.

Sumatra s—95 bales wool, Dewjee Khoosal.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—58 hhds. cocoanut oil, M Mackenzie and Co.

For Genoa.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Yokohama.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, The N S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashvar s—76 cwts sandalwood and 180 cwts red raisins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 40 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 80 bales cotton, Mowjeebhoy Vizshoeendass ; 108 bales cotton and 15 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 40 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 78 bales twist, Tarbai and Co ; 25 bales twist, The N S and W Co ; 46 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 87 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee.

HIGH COURT.—September 25.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

To speak to the minutes of decree.

268-78—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Hurruckchund Soorutram—Smith and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
168-79—Craigie, L and O—Wassoodeo Withoba and others vs Kerroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Atiboleabhoy Hassamally and others—Jeffers on and P.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B. (Not to be called on the 25th inst., being Parsee holiday.)
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.
451-79—J G Cama—Chubildass Nurseylal vs Homojee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W. (Not to be called on the 25th inst., being Parsee holiday.)

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

243-79—Rimington, H and C—Gangjee Nurput vs Trikum Purshotum—Craigie, L and O.
473-79—A F Turner—D Hykoop vs J S Hykoop—Chalk and W.
466-79—In person (a pauper)—Nursoolakhan Datardina vs Assadeen—(Matrimonial suit.)
421-79—Janardhen and G—Sitaram Balajee vs Gunesh Keshav Agasi—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 16.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Wilson, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer.

Sappers and Miners—Major Thackeray, Royal Engineers, to be Commandant.

Major Brown-Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the charge of the dept 31st N I, on that regiment proceeding on field service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Major General Hills, to England on private affairs, on promotion to the rank of Major General.

Lieut Anderson, (No 16 Battery 8th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Captain Miller, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Lieut Howell, to England to appear before a medical board.

89th Foot—Lieut Munn, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Major Worthy, to remain at Poona, from the 22nd May to the 4th August, on private affairs, and from the 5th August 1878 to the 16th February 1879, in extension, to study the Arabic language at Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 20.)

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr Loftus Richard Tottenham, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 16th July last.

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, Mr Hodgkinson is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, but will continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission for the period during which Mr Hodgkinson may officiate as Commissioner of the Arakan Division :—

Major Strover, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Major Spearman, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr Forbes, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade

Lieut Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr Fox, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

The services of Deputy Surgeon-General Payne, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr F X. Barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Government Advocate, British Burma.

Surgeon J Reid, M D, Second Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer.

Surgeon Brander, Third Medical Officer, is appointed to officiate as Second Medical Officer.

Surgeon-Major B Shaw, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is attached temporarily, on special political duty, to the staff of Major-General Roberts, Commanding the Kurum Field Force.

The services of Surgeon-Major Colvill, Civil Surgeon, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr Martindale, Senior Attache, Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Lieut Ramsay, Junior Attache in the Foreign Department, to officiate as Senior Attache.

The following promotions in the graded list of political officers are made :—

Mr Elias, Officiating British Joint Commissioner at Leh, and Supernumerary Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Captain Talbot, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Mr Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Mr Pinsyre, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Captain F A. Wilson, Supernumerary Political Agent, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Central India.

The services of Mr Whitten, Salt Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 25 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col :—Major (Brevet Lieut Col) deKantzow.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major :—Captain Skinner.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain :—

Lieut Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieut Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, Governor General's Body Guard, Officiating Aide-de-Camp, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut Thuillier, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Adjutant, Governor General's Body Guard, is confirmed in that appointment.

Adjutant General's Department—Major Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as First Assistant Adjutant General ; and Lieut Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut-Col Lane, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Colonel Cox, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieut Elliot, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieut Palmer, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieut Urquhart to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Factories.

Punjab Frontier Force.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides—Lieut Hughes, Wing Officer, to be Sqadron Officer. Lieut Adams, 1st Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned warant Officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Sub-Conductor Hill, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, P W Department, for one year.

The services of Captain Crofton, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, Adjutant of the Agra and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for field service.

The services of Lieut Scott-Monerieff, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Marine Department.

Mr Driscoll, to be a 3rd Class Engineer, H M's Indian Marine, and is posted to the I G Hulk Koel.

Mr Thornbury, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine, and is posted to the I G Hulk Semiramis.

Mr Pigott, to be a 4th Grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine, and is posted to the I G Hulk Semiramis.

Mr Lewis, to be a 4th Grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine, and is posted to the I G Hulk Koel.

Mr Black, 4th Grade Officer, and acting 3rd Officer, I G S Dalhousie, is confirmed in his appointment of 3rd Grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine.

Mr Sidebam, 4th Grade Officer, attached to the I G S Dagmar, to be 3rd Grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine.

Mr Crozier, 4th Grade Officer, I G S Tenasserim, to be 3rd Grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine.

Public Works Department.

The services of Lieut Scott-Moncrieff, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Irrigation, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

Mr Percy is confirmed in his appointment in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Bengal.

The following appointments and promotions are made in the Traffic Branch of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways in Bengal :—Mr Johnstone, promoted from Class IV to Class III. Mr Leonard, appointed to Class IV, Mr Pope, appointed to Class IV, Mr Boyce, appointed to Class IV.

The services of Mr Kinsey, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Hoskyn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Sukkur-Dadur Railway.

Mr Wilson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is temporarily tranferred to the Military Works Branch.

Captain Wallace, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), now officiating as Under-Secretary to the Governent of India, P W Department, Railway Branch, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Northern Bengal Railway.

Mr Moss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, British Burma, is appointed Examiner, P W Accounts, Bengal.

Mr Billings, Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burma.

Mr Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has retired from the service.

The services of Lieut Creswell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, are at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr Morley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is permanently transferred from Bombay to the Punjab General Branch.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from Bengal Railway Service :—Lieut-Col Lindsay, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, as Engineer-in-Chief, Mr Chaprel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank. Mr Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade. Mr Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Lieut-Col Lindsay will act under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disdosal of the Military Department for field service :—Captain Dundas, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the P W Department, Secretariat, Government of India. Mr Chaprel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank. Mr Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade. Mr Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Lieut-Col Lindsay will act under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disdosal of the Military Department for field service :—Captain Dundas, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch.

Lieut Kenny, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Central Provinces.

The services of Colonel Hume, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers :—

Isaac, T S, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grand.
Watson, A F, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Vivian, G W, Ditto, 2nd Grade.
Handley, H J, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Donomath Sen, Do do.
Radhica Narian Ghose, Do do.

Bengal Irrigation.

Fahie, W J, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial.

Lawdor, A W, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation.

Anderson, C C, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.
Philpott, O, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
McKinney, H G, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Punjab Provincial.

Anderson, J P C, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Blair, G, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Tempolt, C B, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Narain Dass, Ditto, 4th do.
Jasen Chunder Sircar, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Treshan, J J, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Tulloch, R H, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mohendronath Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Punjab Irrigation.

Nielly, A, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

State Railways.

Cochrane, J H, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Graham, H C, Ditto, 1st do.
Doyle, J P, Ditto, 2nd do.
Avern, F M, Ditto, 2nd do.
Hunt, W, Ditto, 2nd do.
Hosking, W C, Ditto, 4th do.
Winder, R, Ditto, 4th do.
Corbett, J H, Ditto, 4th do.
Rammessar Nath, Ditto, 4th do.
O'Rafferty, C P, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Brutt, P J, Executive Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Central Provinces.

Crawford, H, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

British Burma.

Dunn, W H, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade

Central India.

Umbica Churn Chowdhry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Hyderabad.

Pope, J F, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Dobbs, R S, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Captain Enzledue, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Dhond and Manmad and the Berar Railways.

Lieut Maxwell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Railway in Class II of the Railway Revenue Establishment.

Captain G F L Marshall, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GRAVES—August 15th, at South sea, Mrs. Mary M. Graves, wife of Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBS—September 3rd, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Mr. A. H. Coombs, of a son.
MAXWELL—September 17th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain T. M. Maxwell, 5th Regiment, of a daughter (still-born).
PENNY—September 19th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev. Frank Penny, of a son.

DEATH.

GARDENER—September 19th, at Lucknow, Elizabeth, widow of the late G. R. Gardener, of Agra, aged 76 years, 8 months and 11 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

We learn that in local commercial circles there is a strong feeling upon a subject to which we drew attention the other day. We refer to the chartering by private arrangement of British India Company's steamers for the conveyance of railway stores to Kurrachee. As we have already remarked, we consider the principle embodied by such private agreements to be thoroughly bad. We have now ascertained, beyond doubt, that Government in paying the British India Company Rs. 7½ per ton, paid far too much ; for we are aware of at least one firm that, had they known what was wanted, would have been very glad to have taken up a consiserable portion of the contract at even Rs. 4. Indeed, when we consider that steamers are now booking wheat to England at 13s. 9d., out of which they will have to pay 8s. per ton as Canal dues, a rate of Rs. 7½ for a two days' voyage to Kurrachee appears to be altogether outside current market rates. We do not mean to say that any blame is to be attached to the officers of the Marine Department in this matter. We are quite aware that the evil is one which they cannot altogether help. For the real source of that evil we must go back to a Government of India Resolution, dated 7th July, 1876, in which we are told that a contract had been re entered into with the B. I. S. N. Company for the conveyance of mails and Government stores, and that the main object which Government had in view in entering into that contract was to obtain the command of a large number of efficient steamers ready for service, whenever required, so as to save the expense of keeping up a fleet. Therefore, the Governor General in Council decided that, "as a rule, the vessels "of the B. I. S. N. Company shall alone be "employed for the conveyance of Government "stores by steam vessels from port to port in "India, otherwise than by a Government vessel ; "and that whenever a steamer not belonging "either to Government or to the B. I. Com"pany is employed, a report shall be submitted "to the Government of India in the Financial "Department with the reasons for such devia"tion. Any grounds of complaints against "the company shall be reported, but the com"pany should not be deprived of the legitimate "support of the Government." With this Resolution before them the officers of the Marine Department were, of course, quite justified, the other day, in affording that "legitimate support" to the B. I. S. N. Company which Government had expressly enjoined upon them ; but at the same time we would point out that the Resolution in question also lays down that under the contract Government is "not bound "to exclusively employ the steamers of the com"pany." It is merely stated that "so long as the "company perform their part of the contract "according to the satisfaction of Government, "it is reasonable that they should receive all "legitimate support from Government." We think, however, that paying Rs. 7½ when there were other vessels ready to do the work at Rs. 4, and when there was any quantity of tonnage available at a trifle more was affording the B. I. Company a little more than "legitimate suport." We understand, however, that the officers who were entrusted with the duty of chartering the vessels were advised by competent persons that Rs. 7½ was a most reasonable rate ; but it would have been far better for that fact to have been elicited by the usual method of calling for public tenders. Indeed, a few firms hearing that tonnage might be wanted, had telegraphed to England for instructions regarding the vessels at their disposal ; but by the time their replies were received, so as to enable them to tender at the lowest possible rates, the whole matter had been settled, and the arrangement with the B. I. Company concluded.

We will admit, however, that the Government Resolution quoted above is really responsible for the grievance now complained of ; so the questions arise, whether that Resolution is a just one, whether it is fair to the trading community, and whether it militates against the public interests. There can be no doubt, we think, that the two former of these queries must be answered in the negative, and the last one in the affirmative. In the old days, before the Suez Canal was opened, it was both proper and politic that Government should do its utmost to encourage the maintenance, on this side of the Cape, of that large number of efficient steamers ready for service, which the Resolution we have quoted pointed out as being so desirable. No doubt the presence of that fleet was a distinct advantage to Government. Steamers in those days could not be engaged at a moment's notice ; and the British India Company, with their fleet always at hand in Indian waters, distinctly deserved all the support which Government could afford. But matters now are altogether different. Bombay, instead of being four, is less than one month's sail from the largest shipping centre in the world. Bombay and Calcutta themselves have both of them become important shipping centres, and for Government to favour one steam line over all others is now no more necessary in India than it is in England. On the contrary, Government's true interest lies in breaking down monopoly and in establishing competition. There is no longer any fear that sufficient tonnage will not always be available when required. Thus last year when the Malta expedition was despatched, fourteen steam ships, besides sailing vessels, were engaged for the service in less than a week ; but of those fourteen steamers only four were British India Company's vessels, and if another expedition of similiar dimensions had to be despatched during the next week, that proportion of ships belonging to the same company would probably not be exceeded. Then why, in ordinary times, should the owners of the four vessels be favoured over the owners of the remaining ten ? The British India Company, besides other advantages, receives from Government an annual subsidy, we believe, of £76,500 for the conveyance of mails of no very great importance ; besides which they monopolise the carriage of Government stores along the coast. And what is the result ? They have monopolised the trade also. No sooner is competition threatened than they proceed to kill it, being backed up by their subsidy which enables them to run their boats at rates which would represent a loss to vessels not possessing the same advantages. Of course, under such circumstances, competition is seldom attempted, and, as a consequence, the coasting trade of India has to pay a higher rate of freight than almost any other trade in the world. Deducting Canal dues, grain, as we have remarked above, is now carried from Bombay to England practically at 5s. per ton ; but to send the same cargo—say to Cochin—some eight or ten rupees would have to be paid to the British India Company.

These facts and figures we would commend to the serious consideration of Government, whose present policy in this matter has the undoubted effect of enriching a particular steam ship company at the expense of a great commerce. The Indian coasting trade, we repeat, is taxed, hampered, and restricted by exorbitant rates of freight, maintained at a high level, solely by means of the unwise action of Government. We were told that "the main object which Govern"ment had in view" in entering into the mail contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company was "to obtain the command of "a large number of efficient steamers." But as we have shown, in these days any number of such steamers can be obtained—and have been obtained—on the shortest notice, without any such contract being necessary ; then why continue that contract any longer, and why should Government go on paying higher rates of freight for its work than can be arranged in the open market ? The sooner that public attention is drawn to this subject the better it will be for the interests of Government itself as well as for the interests of trade, which mean the interests of the whole community.

This crisis at Kabul has found Government terribly off its guard and unready for instant action. For instance, the whole reserve ammunition of the Kurrum column that had been stored at Ali Kheyl having been returned to the rear, on the other side of the Peiwar range, has now to be sent on again. Orders have been issued to despatch to the extreme front 670,000 rounds of Snider, 450,000 rounds of Martini, and 30,000 Gatling reserve ammunition ; but where the carriage is to come from, it is difficult to see. It is exceedingly fortunate that the Ghilzais are coming forward with assistance, as otherwise a movement in advance of the Shuturgurdan would simply have been out of the question for some months to come. Some idea of the difficulties to be overcome may be gathered from the fact that from Ali Kheyl to Kushi, a distance of 36 miles, not a single blade of grass is to be found and forage for all animals has to be carried. The advance guard which pushed forward so rapidly to the summit of the Shuturgurdan by forced marches—an account of which from our own correspondent we published the other day—consisted of seven hundred men of the 23rd Pioneers, four hundred of the 5th Goorkhas, one company Sappers and Miners, and six mountain guns. This force has been extremely hard worked as the men have had to go out on picquet duty every night, holding the various hill tops, and at an elevation of 11,500 feet, the cold has been intense. We learn by telegram to day that General Baker is to move on to Kushi at once—an operation which ought to result in showing whether we are to meet with any severe resistance or not. The final advance upon Kabul cannot of course take place for some time to come—not until the transport despatched from Bombay arrives at its destination.

Nawab Sir Gholam Hassan Khan, C.S.I., arrived at our outposts on the 14th instant. He was proceeding from Kandahar to assist Sir Louis Cavagnari in his political duties, and had arrived within two marches of Kabul when the Amir sent him word of the massacre, and said that an escort would be despatched to see him safe back to Kandahar. The Nawab, however

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE. LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24, 5-35 P.M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to-day is 51½d., with a firm market, the prices being the same as last week's.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 13-16d., received 6 per cent., all above that rate in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 77; Four-and-a-half ditto, 83, being the same as last week's prices.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE KABUL ARMY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RAID AT THE SHUTURGURDAN.

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

The party which attacked the telegraph stores escort near Karatiga are supposed to have been half Monguls and half independent Ghilzais. They joined the convoy as friends, talking with them, then suddenly they turned round and attacked the convoy with their knives. They killed eight sepoys and eighteen muleteers and others, and drove off the mules. They were subsequently pursued by a party of the 72nd Highlanders, who, however, were too late to come up with them.

General Baker expects to advance beyond Shuturgurdan this morning.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PROBABLE ATTACK ON GENERAL BAKER'S COLUMN.

DHERA GHAZI KHAN, SEPT. 22.

The enemy is said to be in great strength all round the troops, and an attack on General Baker's advanced position is expected shortly.

One hundred Monguls attacked the telegraph party yesterday, killing 20 coolies and 12 sepoy of the escort of the 5th Panjab Infantry.

The 85th Regiment have left Mooltan by special train for Jhelum. Their destination is said to be Kurrum.

A *jehad* is being preached along the entire frontier, and certain loyal Hindus say it is being done in British India.

Prices of all artices in the Punjab have increased 25 per cent. last week.

The kharif harvest is fairly good.

Government are pushing on the railway to Kohat.

Bad fever prevails at Ali Musjid.

ACTION OF THE REBEL TROOPS.

RUMOURED ARRIVAL OF A RUSSIAN FORCE AT KABUL.

PESHAWAR, SEPT. 24.

It is reported that the rebel troops from Kabul are endeavouring to raise the tribes between Gandamack and Lundi Kotal against us.

A rumour is current among the tribes that Yakub Khan has declared a *Jehad*, and that a Russian force has arrived at Kabul to exterminate the British.

It is stated that the road between Dakka and Jallalabad is infested with robbers, who have robbed several merchants.

The trade of Kabul is at a standstill.

Large quantities of stores are being forwarded o Lundi Kotal and Kohat.

Captain Graves, R. A., and Mr. Merk have died of cholera, which is increasing. The 29th Regiment has consequently returned to Hurri Singh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left the day before yesterday.

MALTA, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left yesterday.

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left to-day. The same Company's steamer Assyria, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Geelong, with the outward English Mails of the 12th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 p. m. to-day. The same Company's S. S. Mongolia left for Galle and Calcutta at 1 p. m. to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady

Fair Dholleras	5¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6 7½
40's Mule Twist	0-0½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76 ex
4½ per cent. do.	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	51⅛

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrival—Euphrates.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Zambesi, Commander A. Symons, arrived in harbour last night with the English Mails of the 5th September. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Doveton and infant	Mr A Hutchings
Mr and Mrs Turner	Kamah khan
Miss Simpson	Mr and Mrs Sligo
Mr and Mrs Mulleney	Master and Miss Shields.
Mr Baron	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A C Kelley	Major E B Conolly
Mr E C Ozanne	Mr Trevithick
Mr R U Lomas	Mr W H-ll
Mr J Hopkins	Mr and Mrs Ritchey.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Navalkar	Mr E Gay.

FROM PORT SAID—Mr W Burnes.

FROM ADEN—Mr Inns Taylor.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 5, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales is cruising in his yacht, the Hildegarde, in the British Channel.

Prince Leopold arrived at Davenport on Saturday in Her Majesty's steamer Lively, and had since proceeded to the Scilly Islands.

Lord Chelmsford had an audience of the Queen at Balmoral on Tuesday, and received from Her Majesty the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of Canada, returned to London on Tuesday from a visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield at Hughenden.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph upon the Lord Mayor of London, in recognition of his services in connexion with the fund raised in England for the sufferers by the inundation at Szegedin.

The deaths are announced of Rear-Admiral Malcolm Macgregor and Mr. Thomas Longman, head of the eminent London publishing house.

The National Temperance Jubilee was celebrated on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace, and about 40,000 persons were present.

The shooting reports of the 1st of September from all parts of the country are very unfavourable as regards the number and quality of partridges.

The weather, bright and clear in England, has been quite the reverse in Scotland during the last few days. A violent storm occurred on Tuesday over the West Highlands, and throughout the northern district the rivers are overflowing. Snow and frost have also appeared.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burrel, of Liverpool, has been, it is feared, drowned in the River Fyne, he having proceeded upon a fishing excursion on Thursday week, and not having since been heard of. Two lads, bathing in a pond at Bromley on Friday, got out of their depth and were drowned.

A Bute fishing-boat foundered on Wednesday and her crew of three men were drowned.

The Ely and Newmarket Railway was opened for public traffic on Monday. In the afternoon an engine ran off the line, but no serious injury was sustained by the passengers.

A passenger train ran upon the wrong line at Nottingham station on Monday, and came into collision with an engine. Several persons were much hurt.

A portion of the Midland Scotch express train, which had been divided on Friday, ran off the rails near Hendon, and all the carriages were overturned. The driver and stoker were hurt, but not dangerously, and the passengers escaped without serious injury.

Mr. Finnie, an old gentleman aged 92, living at Kilmarnock, was run over and killed by a train while he was crossing the railway. A maid-servant who endeavoured to save him was also killed.

Two men working in a quarry at Greenmoor, near Sheffield, were, on Tuesday, struck down by the sudden fall of a mass of rock. One man was killed, and the other, it is feared, sustained fatal injuries.

A strike against low wages has commenced among the coalminers in Staffordshire. The cottonmill owners in the Ashton-under-Lyne district have given notice of a further reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. Some improvement is reported in the iron trade, several additional furnaces having been set to work.

Eight convicts, on Tuesday, escaped from the Dartmoor Prison. They were pursued, and six of them were recaptured, three of them being seriously wounded by the warders, who fired upon their retreating to surrender. The remaining two have not yet been found.

Seven young men are in custody at Darlington upon a charge of attempted burglary and outraging an old lady of 80.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., commenced his provincial tour in Ireland on Sunday by addressing an immense gathering of people at Limerick. In his address he dwelt upon the necessity for a revision of the relations between landlord and tenant, and declared that if the tenants would refuse to pay any rent until a satisfactory reduction were made, the landlords would be unable to resist. Resolutions were passed calling upon Parliament to consider the depressed condition of Irish farmers, and pledging those present not to occupy any farm from which a tenant had been evicted for non-payment of a rack-rent.

Some further rioting between Protestants and Catholics has occurred at Lurgan. The town and adjoining district have since been proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act.

Upon the Stock Exchange, Consols are a shade better at 97⅞. Among railway stocks prices at the commencement of the week were flat, soon after became depressed, and for two or three days were very firm, only to close at the last at a slight reduction from the highest points. Foreign bonds have, as a rule, not moved much, but the tendency is firm.

OBITUARY—T. R. Wheatley, late Mad. C.S.; Col. C. Hagart, Bo. Ret.; Major-Gen. W. Biddle, Mad. Ret.; Rear-Admiral Sir M. Macgregor, Bart.; H. Snowden, Alderman of Bradford; Sir E. Deas-Thompson, of Sydney; the Hon. Louisa Graves; Lady Fox; Sir Robert Officer, of Tasmania; Sir A. B. Nicolson, of Melbourne.

TELEGRAPHIC news was yesterday received from Cape Town to the 19th of August. Cetywayo was still at large, although with no considerable following, and he was being actively pursued. Many of the principal Zulu chiefs had submitted, and there was a general belief that the war was virtually at an end.

The ninth anniversary of the surrender of Sedan was celebrated on Tuesday with great rejoicings throughout Germany. At Berlin there was a grand military display, the entire garrison of the city being reviewed by the Emperor, who remained on horseback for three hours. The Emperor left the day afterwards for Alexandrawo, where he had an interview with the Emperor of Russia.

The semi-official papers published at Berlin deny that Baron von Mantouffel's mission to the Russian Court has any connexion with the differences alleged to have arisen recently between the two Governments.

The Emperor of Russia arrived on Friday in Warsaw, and had an enthusiastic reception, the city being illuminated at night.

The death from dysentery of General Lazareff, the Commander of the Russian Expedition against the Tekke Turcomans, is officially announced.

The election of a Deputy at Bordeaux was held on Sunday, and M. Blanqui obtained a considerable majority over his opponents, but his majority not attaining the required legal limits, a second ballot must follow.

The Prince of Montenegro has arrived at Vienna.

The entry of the Austrian troops into the Novi-Bazar district will be made within a few days, and the Turkish authorities have promised to employ their efforts to prevent opposition, but the temper of the Albanian population is not very friendly.

King Alfonso has officially communicated to his Ministers his intention of supplying for the hand of the Archduchess Maria Christina in marriage.

The Italian Press is engaged in angry criticism of some remarks contained in a pamphlet written by Colonel Haymerle, the Austrian Military Attache, imputing the existence of a general desire for the seizure of the Adriatic Provinces.

General Garibaldi has left Rome for Caprera.

The New York papers express a decided opinion adverse to the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty with France.

The yellow fever caused 51 deaths last week at Memphis, and the disease has reappeared at New Orleans, where the ex-Confederate General, J. B. Hood, has been one of the victims.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 24, 7 A.M.

Mail steamer Nizam from Calcutta arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 7/16 to 29-32d.	Per Rs.
Do.	3 months' sight 1s. 8 to 1-32d.	,,
Credit	3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents	3 months' sight 1s. 8 5/16 to 5-32d.	,,

THE case for the prosecution against Nursey Kessowjee, which commenced before Mr. Justice Green and a Special Jury on Monday last, closed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Advocate General summed up the evidence, submitting that he had established the main propositions he set forth in his opening statement—namely, that the prisoner had applied to the purposes of his firm the sum of one lakh of rupees out of the loan obtained from Dr. Sidney Smith, and Rs. 40,000 out of the one lakh borrowed from the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Gill, in answer to his Lordship, said he intended to call no evidence for the defence. At 6-15 p.m. the Advocate General had not finished his remarks, and the Court adjourned at that hour until to-day.

WE learn by telegram that the Parsee Cricket Club played the Ahmednagar Gymkhana on Tuesday and yesterday, and won by 94 runs. The scores were—Parsee Cricket Club 102 and 135, and Ahmednagar 46 and 97.

As a special and temporary measure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir Peter Lumsden to be Chief of the Staff of the Army in India.

THE Governor General in Council officially intimates that the resolution in the Financial Department, prohibiting the grant of travelling allowance in the form of mileage for fractions of a mile, applies to travelling allowance for journeys by railway as well as for other journeys, but that under that resolution mileage should be disallowed only for any fraction in the total of a bill.

THE Governor General in Council officially authorises the transfer of notes or Stock of any loan, the interest on which is four per cent, into either the four per cent. loan of 1842-43 or the four per cent. transfer loan of 1st May 1865. On payment of the usual renewal or consolidation fees, transfers may also be made from one of these loans to the other; but no interest shall be paid in anticipation of the due date upon notes so transferred. Upon the surrender of notes and Stock of the three and a half per cent. loan of 1853, together with an equal amount of notes or Stock of either portion of the transfer loan, 1879, Notes or Stock of either of the said four per cent. loans of 1842-43 and 1865 for an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the Notes or Stock thus surrendered will be issued in exchange therefor, together with interest in anticipation of the next due instalment.

THE late Advocate General of Madras (Mr. J. D Mayne) intends to contest Macclesfield at the next general election.

A FEW barrels and bags of coffee seed from *St. Thome* and *Cabo Verde* have been despatched from Portugal to the Goa Government in order to try whether the soil of the latter country is favourable to their propagation.

THE following appointment on personal staff of the Viceroy and Governor General is announced officially:—Major Crookshank, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant, 32nd (Punjab) Native Infantry (Pioneers), to officiate as Military Secretary, during the absence of Colonel Baker, on field service.

IT is officially notified that Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, 2nd Squadron Officer and Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed temporarily on special political duty under Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., V. C., Commanding the Kurrum Field Force.

MAJOR BAYLEY, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Haraotee, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Kota, in addition to other duties.

ACCORDING to an official notification, Lieut. Colonel Tweedie, Officiating Political Agent at Gwalior, is attached temporarily, on special political duty, to the Staff of Major-General Bright, C. B., in command of the British troops moving towards Jallalabad through the Khyber Pass.

ON the recommendation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, silver medals for distinguished conduct in the field, without annuity or gratuity, have been granted to Sergt. Instructor of Musketry A. Salmond, Sergts. W. Coxe and R. McIlven, Color-Sergeant T. Lumsden, and Private D. Bonar, all of the 72nd Foot, as rewards for the conspicuous coolness and intrepidity displayed by them while under a heavy fire during the action of the Peiwar Kotal on the 2nd December last. Sergt. W. Greer, who was also recommended having been promoted 2nd Lieutenant, is ineligible for the decoration which has granted to those above mentioned.

THE Postal service in the North-West Provinces appears to cost more than it should do; at any rate the expenses of the Post Office in that district are far ahead of the average in either Bombay, Madras or Bengal. A comparison of the expenditure on establishment with the revenue raised, that for every £100 of revenue realized by postage stamps, there is expended on establishment in Bengal £56, in Bombay £62, in Madras £56, and in the N.-W. Provinces £84. This statement does not include the cost of inspecting staff, as the Post Masters General and Inspectors may be called. The cost of inspection, tried by the same test, is in Bengal £10, Bombay £7 N.-W. Provinces £13, Madras £10. Making every allowance for local differences, it is difficult to believe that there is not some avoidable waste in the £97, out of every £100 of revenue raised, in the N.-W. Provinces, as compared with the £69 of Bombay and the £66 of Madras and Bengal.

WE regret to have to report the death of Captain G. E. MacPherson, of the Punjab Commission, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Karnal. This Officer, who joined the Punjab Commission in 1867, was the son of Colonel MacPherson, Military Secretary to the Punjab Board of Administration.

THE Kabul mutineers seem determined not to allow their operations to be curtailed for want of funds. All the merchants at Kabul, a Peshawur telegram to the Lahore paper states, have been made to subscribe, the sums given varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 10,000. One trader who loved his money bags not wisely but too well, and refused to hand his wealth over to the mob, was stoned to death.

THE following was telegraphed from Rangoon to the Lahore paper on the 19th instant:—"The *Daily Review's* Mandalay correspondent warns that there is danger of the Residency being attacked. In a leading article this morning the *Review* urges the recall of Mr. St. Barbe and stoppage of Afghan news by wire to Mandalay. Mr. Aitchison has returned to Rangoon."

THE Peshawur correspondent of the Lahore paper telegraphed on the 19th inst:—"Strange news, received through a reliable source, states that the Amir Shere Ali lives and accompanies the Russian troops proceeding to Merv, and that recent occurrences at Kabul were at his instigation, through Ayub Khan. With the latter Shere Ali is reported to be in constant communication. The Ghilzais and Shinwarries are preparing to resist our advance at Gundamuck, where a large force is already concentrated."

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 16th state, that in Madras rain fell in all districts; the harvest is progressing with a fair outturn; ploughing and sowing operations are proceeding for the *rabi* crops. In Bombay there was slight rain; more is required in the Deccan for *rabi* sowings; locusts are still doing injury in parts of Sind, and rats in the Deccan; the *kharif* crops are excellent; the harvest has begun in Sind. The rainfall in Bengal was general and heavy in the north and Behar, in the Purneah District almost 38 inches fell during the week; prospects continue to improve in Burdwan; floods are abating in Dacca, but distress still continues there; the *bhaloi* crop has been much injured by inundations, but the prospects of the *aman* are promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain fell in some districts; in the early part of the week, but a break has occurred since, and there is every appearance of the rains having come to a close; prospects are excellent. In the Punjab also the rainfall was slight in a few of the districts; prospects are favourable throughout the Province. A clear week has done good in the Central Provinces to the cotton and *jowar* crops which were injured by previous continuous rain; prospects are good. In Burma there was general, and in parts heavy, rain; much damage is reported to have been done by floods in the Tharrawaddy District; crops are promising. In Assam and the other Provinces and States prospects continue good; and in Coorg, where the crops were suffering owing to heavy rain, there has been an improvement. The rain has been much less than in the previous week, and the rainy season in many places seems to be closing. Prospects are, on the whole, good throughout the Empire. In parts, the harvest has begun.

A FATAL accident is reported to have occurred at Chapora (Goa), where a boat was upset, and out of a crew of seven persons four were drowned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* in favour of the Madras sepoy:—Why condemn the Madrassee untried? People are very far out in their estimate of the people of Madras when they say that they are about on a par with the people of Orissa and Lower Bengal, and no more fitted to act as a check on, or to supply a reserve for, the army supplied from the northern races than are the Baboos and agricultural peasants of Lower Bengal. They are in reality very pugnaciously inclined, and as ready with their fists as with their tongues. Limit the combatants to a fair stand-up fight with fists, bar foul play, such as throttling, tripping up, wrestling, hair pulling, gouging, and stabbing, and I would back an average Madras pariah to, at least, hold his own against any burly Sikh or Pathan, or any other of the much-vaunted northern races.

THE Chenab bridge of boats and the Attock bridge were opened for general traffic on the 20th. The approaches to the former will be completed on the 25th.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts from Khatmandoo, dated the 9th instant, cholera has again broken out in the valley. The agricultural prospects are described as fair.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Naini Tal on the 17th instant, to discuss the project of a light railway from Bareilly to Ranibagh, when the following gentlemen were appointed a working Committee to make preliminary arrangements towards carrying out the scheme, viz:—Sir Hy. Ramsay, Mr. R. M. Edwards, the Raja of Tehri, General Azim-ud-din Khan, of Rampore, Mr. E. Buck, Mr. J. C. Macdonald (Naini Tal Municipality), Mr. Bell, and Mr. J. Macdonald, C. E., Secretary. Government is to be addressed with a view to obtaining a guarantee.

A NEW disease has made its appearance in Assam. There is at present prevalent in the Garo Hills a form of sickness which is stated to be even more fatal, though slower, than cholera. It is known by the name of Kala-Hazar; and is said to be depopulating the lower hills. Dr. Cooper is investigating the nature of the malady, and hopes in time to find some cure, or at least some alleviation. He is trying experiments with the leaves and bark of the Eucalyptus. His researches so far point to the conclusion that Kala-Hazar is primarily an affection of the spleen, which becomes enormously enlarged. The skin of the patient is discoloured.

THE *Indian Mirror*, a leading native paper of Calcutta, has conceived the idea that the Brahmo Somaj might organise a movement similar to that in which the "Salvation Army" is engaged in England. The members of the Somaj will surely exclaim "save us from our friends."

CHOLERA still hangs about Peshawur, where two cases occurred on the 18th and another on the 19th inst.

AT the end of August cholera was thought to be abating in Japan, though every precaution was still taken by the Government who had called to their assistance four foreign physicians and surgeons of repute. It was reported that since the outbreak, two months before, there had been 75,000 cases and 42,500 deaths.

AN interesting experiment in telegraphy is about to be tried in Bengal. The *Indian Daily News* states:—The two cables across the Padda at Goalundo, having been broken by the anchor of a steamer, the Director-General of Telegraphs has decided on fully testing the capabilities of this method of communication. Mr. Johnston, the officiating electrician to the Government Telegraphs, having carried on a series of experiments with a bare wire laid for three miles along the bed of Tolly's Nullah, left on Saturday for Goalundo with the view of restoring telegraphic communication between the two banks. We understand it is his intention to stretch across the river an ordinary iron wire, such as is used for land lines, after giving it a coat of pitch and tar, and by means of it he believes he will succeed in signalling across the river. Should the method prove of sufficient stability, he intends to place Calcutta and Rangoon in direct communication by means of translating arrangements at each bank. Should Mr. Johnstone be successful, he will have solved one of the most difficult problems which has engaged the attention of electricians and telegraph experts, and which hitherto has baffled every effort.

THE very effusive receptions tendered by the Japanese Government to certain distinguished foreign visitors have roused the anger of its subjects, who object to pay so heavily for the entertainment of "persons who possess no claim whatever to official recognition." The *Japan Gazette* states that "a printed circular in the Japanese character has been sent to many members of the Government, and to some of the foreign ministers, complaining in very unqualified terms of the extravagant receptions accorded to foreign visitors, attributing the wastefulness to a few members of the Cabinet, and declaring that his Majesty the Mikado does not approve of the measures that have been taken. The circular concludes with distinct threats of assassination of certain ministers who are named, and of one or two foreign guests." At the time the mail left, August 23, there were in Japan, General Grant, Prince Heinrich of Germany, the Duke of Genoa, and Mr. Pope Hennessy.

A COMPILATION of daily thermometric readings in Shanghai from June 30th to August 20th shows an average heat of 92·69. The lowest point reached was 85·0, which was registered on July 3rd, 4th, 31st; and the highest 99·50 on the 16th August.

IT seems not improbable that there may be a row yet between China and Japan. There have been rumours in the Japanese native Press of possible immediate hostilities between the two countries; and the *Japan Mail* wrote on the 16th August:—There can be no doubt that the incorporation of the Loochoo islands into a Ken of this empire, entailing the enforced severance of their old ties with the "Middle Kingdom," has created another element to foster the feeling of national jealousy which—from time immemorial—seems to have been the prevailing sentiment between the two nations. This antagonism dates from the earliest times and seems now, as in early history, to be active and aggressive on the part of the smaller country, whilst it remains passive and stolid on the part of China. How long these conflicting elements may be kept from clashing in actual warfare is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate. Whether the late successful active policy of Japan may tempt her to yet further encroachments upon the old established, or presumed, rights of her patient neighbour, and lead to actual attack upon territory which even her stolidity may be forced to defend; or whether the present immobility of China is but assumed to cover preparations which, when completed, are to enable her—without further provocation—to declare war against her young and aggressive rival, are results which it is impossible to forecast, although it cannot be disputed that either contingency is possible.

BOMBAY.

A POONA paper states that robbers at night have been of frequent occurrence of late in the streets of that city.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Narrayen Rama was yesterday sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Sorabjee Ruttonjee and Shaik Ahmed were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes each with a cat-o-nine-tails on being convicted of stealing three articles of wearing apparel valued Rs. 13-12.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Church Gate Street, Fort, on view of the body of Bapoojee Munchejee Pocha, who committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself.

THEFTS.—Vishnoo Wassudew was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 413, the property of Raghunath Cushnajee. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Tukaram Babajee, Govind Gunnoo and Bafuteo Sidoba, a weaver, were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate, Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 of stealing a quantity of silk, valued Rs. 5, belonging to Abdoola Hoosein Heptoola, and the other of dishonestly receiving the said property. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, prisoner No. 2 to three months' similar imprisonment, and prisoner No. 3 to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—At a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter for the Bank of Bengal, the opposing creditors for Rs. 1,00,000 to the estate and effects of Hormusjee Nowrojee Bagamwalla, an insolvent, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit certain letters relating to the matter of this insolvency with the Official Assignee. Mr. Jardine read an affidavit of Mr. Moultrie, the Bombay manager of the Bank of Bengal, which stated that the insolvent when charged by him with having made false representations to the Manager of the Nasgur branch, whereby the manager was induced to discount certain bills drawn by the insolvent on Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company [who have also filed a petition in this Court], stated that he had certain letters from Mr. Walter Leaf containing instructions, and which letters he [the insolvent] would use for his defence, and would not part with for a lakh of rupees. The liabilities of the insolvent mentioned in his schedule amounted to about Rs. 1,26,354. The opposing creditors filed the following grounds of opposition, viz. non-jurisdiction, and that the debts due to the bank were contracted by false presences and misrepresentation. His Lordship granted a rule returnable on Wednesday, the 1st of October next.

TRIAL OF NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

THE trial of Nursey Kessowjee, on charges of criminal breach of trust as a banker, cheating and criminal misappropriation as a servant and agent of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, was continued yesterday before Mr. Justice Green and the same Special Jury. The Advocate General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Sanabhoy Rastomjee Ranina, one of the liquidators of the old Fleming S. and W. Company, produced the books of the company. At the time of the winding-up of the company, there was a balance of Rs. 50,500, which witness transferred to the New Fleming Company, handing over at the same time the securities, total Rs. 1,20,400. In the 13th December, there was a sum of Rs. 13,000 paid to the New Fleming; on the 24th December Rs. 7,000; on the 13th December, the firm paid the Mazagon Manufacturing Company Rs. 20,000; and on another date Rs. 57,000 were paid by the firm to the mill account. The Rs. 46,39,000, the amount of unsecured creditors, includes the Rs. 26,60,000, the amount of the mill debts. The mill accounts are still open I don't know that, when the account sales are received, the mill debts would be reduced. In the books of Nursey Kessowjee, there is a trust account in the name of Burjorjee and others. The schedule shows that the firm are indebted to the trust account. I can say it is the fact that between the 21st November and the 12th December, 1878, the Fleming Company had to pay loans amounting to Rs. 2,08,096; and up to 31st December the loans to be paid amounted to Rs. 11,91,200.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—The firm is still indebted to the trustees in Rs. 6,800. Between the 20th November and the 12th December, the loans paid off by the firm amounted to Rs. 58,500 on account of old loans and Rs. 42,000 on account of New loans.

Framjee Sorabjee Bharocha recalled and further examined by the Advocate General—I have got before me the books of the old Fleming Company. On the 1st July, 1878, the firm were indebted to the company in Rs. 12,33,574, and on the 31st July in Rs. 74,010. Between those dates the firm actually paid to the company Rs. 3,67,839 not in cash, but by transfers from certain accounts.

The foreman said some of the jurors wished to know what the object of this part of the examination was because the figures were mystifying.

The Advocate General said he was going to explain how the twelve lakhs were dealt with.

The foreman asked if this had anything to do with the charge.

The judge said a gentleman of the Advocate General's experience must be given credit for knowing what he was examining upon; and he was sure no unnecessary question would be put. Those interruptions were industrious impatience, but nothing had been done to keep the jury longer than was necessary. In the City of Glasgow Bank trial, the jury were necessarily kept together for a long period.

The Advocate General said he had no wish to keep the jury by a single unnecessary question.

The foreman said what he meant to say was that the jury were getting mystified by these figures; and he thought it was in order to mention the difficulty. He had said nothing to justify the inference that the jury were getting impatient at the length of the trial.

The judge said the foreman was right in mentioning the difficulty; but the jury must remember that the Advocate General, with his long experience, would put no unnecessary questions.

The Advocate General said he wanted to share how the sum of twelve lakhs was got rid of.

Mr. Gill objected to the examination of the witness on this part of the case as unfair to the accused. The liquidator of the old Fleming was in the box, but his learned friend did not dare to put him a single question on the point he was now examining the witness upon.

The judge was of opinion that the Advocate General had a right to examine the witness on the point.

Witness was examined at some further length.

The judge said he did not see what bearing this evidence had upon the charges; and asked if the Advocate General intended to act upon this part of the evidence when he summed up the case.

The Advocate General said he certainly would rely upon it when summing up the case.

The witness was then examined at further length. From August to December, 1878, the monthly average expenses of the Fleming Company amounted to Rs. 1,27,000, so that the receipts for the five months exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 83,000. Witness was then examined as to the schedule of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. at great length, in order to show, as the Advocate General contended, that in July, 1878, Kessowjee Naik was largely indebted to the firm, and that Nursey, knowing the shaky position of his firm, took over shares and worthless assets in payment of Kessowjee's debts to the firm until the firm was made to appear actually a debtor for a lakh of rupees instead of a creditor for many lakhs, as it had been.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I am related to Nowrojee Furdoonjee. I know Mathuradas Lowjee since the Maharaja Libel case. Mr. Hearn asked Nowrojee Furdoonjee to examine the books and he recommended me. I have never been insolvent. I have had the assistance of Munmohun, Mathuradas's mehta, in examining the books of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Referring to the book, I don't know that the loan from Dr. Smith did not go to Nursey Kessowjee, but went straight to the Colaba Company. On the 25th November, 1878, in the books of the Fleming Company, Nursey Kessowjee and Co. are credited with Rs. 15,000, on the 27th with Rs. 19,000, and on another date with Rs. 10,000, making with other items a total of Rs. 1,20,400. I don't know that that disposes of the lakh of rupees borrowed from Dr. Smith. On the 13th December, there is a sum of Rs. 13,000 paid to the New Fleming; on the 24th December Rs. 7,000; on the 13th December, the firm paid the Mazgaon Manufacturing Company Rs. 20,000; and on another date Rs. 57,000 were paid by the firm to the mill account. The Rs. 46,39,000, the amount of unsecured creditors, includes the Rs. 26,60,000, the amount of the mill debts. The mill accounts are still open I don't know that, when the account sales are received, the mill debts would be reduced. In the books of Nursey Kessowjee, there is a trust account in the name of Burjorjee and others. The schedule shows that the firm are indebted to the trust account. I can say it is the fact that between the 21st November and the 12th December, 1878, the Fleming Company had to pay loans amounting to Rs. 2,08,096; and up to 31st December the loans to be paid amounted to Rs. 11,91,200.

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snatching my rifle from me. Dost Mahomed took me away to his house in the Bala Hissar. We were all in plain clothes, not having had time to put on our uniforms. I told Dost Mahomed to run and bring me news of what was happening, and he went at once. His house is close by. He told me the Afghans had brought up ten guns close to the gate of the outer courtyard, and had blown in the gate and fired the buildings. They had killed some of our sowars' horses, and carried off the rest. He said that when the gate was blown open—at about 3 p.m.—Mr. Hamilton charged out of the gate at the Afghans, and was killed in the gateway with Dr. Kelly and Mr. Jenkyns, who also charged out at the head of the 8 pays who remained alive. All were killed. Some three, however, have escaped. Six sowars were out on grass-cutting guard: four were killed, and two are said to have escaped; so I hear. I did not see any cropses of British officers, nor did I go to see for fear of my life. Dost Mahomed told me that next morning they put all the bodies in one place below the wall of the Bala Hissar. It was a waste plot of ground not far from the latrines. They dug a trench and put all the bodies in it—British, Sikhs, and Mahomedans—with a little earth over them. Next day I left Kabul to go down to Peshawur. About four kos from Kabul I came to a village the name of which I do not know: there were some troops of the Amir's there. They beat me for being a Kaffir, and were about to cut my throat, saying, 'let us kill this Cavagnari-ite,' when a soldier whom I told I was a Mahomedan begged me off, and took me away to the village called Sarasia, when they were again about to kill me, when I fell at the feet of a Miah, who protected me, and I spent three days there with one Shamsuddin. I left on the fourth day, but was again arrested at a village three kos this side of Sarasia; the people beat me, but let me go. Some officers of the Afghan army heard that I had escaped, and again I was arrested and taken back. But after stripping me, they let me go. After that I came along by night, and in the hills. I left Jellalabad on the evening of the 14th. There was no force in Jellalabad nor in Daka, nor are any coming so far as I know or have heard. Everybody along the road is afraid, but they are not preparing for resistance, though I have heard that some Mullahs are inciting the people to resist. The regiments were paraded for their pay in the open ground inside the Bala Hissar when they mutinied. I have heard that Daood Shah is wounded; that Wali Mahomed has fled to Kurram; and that the Amir is in deep distress at what has happened."

THE EFFECT OF KABUL NEWS IN BURMA.

Our Rangoon correspondent, writing on the 14th instant, says:—

The startling but sad intelligence of the Kabul disaster created a degree of excitement and anxiety among the chief authorities here which it would be difficult to describe. The absence of rapid means of communication since the break in the telegraph to Mandaley, must have been felt as very unfortunate at a time when it was of the utmost importance to act according to the circumstances which the tide of events brought about, and thus provide against any unforeseen difficulty which either a little precipitation or even hesitation in view of the measures already taken to protect our interests here, might have created. It is feared that the news of the massacre of the Envoy and all the members composing the escort will have the dangerous effect of influencing the war party to commit any act of aggression, and thus precipitate action on our own part. The danger is not to be feared on its own account, as we can, if it suits us, act on the defensive; but the moral effect of such intelligence on the people, exaggerated as it will be in all its details, and the possibility which exists of the ministers, inspired with confidence and desirous of imitating the treacherous Afghans in the perpetration of such another tragedy, succeeding in their endeavours to spread the war fever among the people, and encouraging them to attack and slaughter the unoffending British subjects, who number about one thousand, in Mandalay, and are entirely without the means of making the most feeble attempts at defence.

The withdrawal of Colonel Browne from the Residency on the plea of urgent business requiring his presence at his former post, left the Government in a peculiar position in its relations with the palace, and though diplomatic relations had not, by this step, altogether ceased with Theebaw's Government, yet it created very strong suspicions in the minds of the King and Ministers with regard to the intentions of our Government. But whether the displeasure which it is said is felt very strongly by the warpersty, (which includes the king himself) at the abrupt departure of Colonel Browne, is due to a feeling of alarm on account of the suspicions created in their minds of decisive action following this step, it is certain that Theebaw is determined to make a stand against any violation of his kingly rights, and for this purpose is said to be redoubling his efforts to improve his wretched army, if such a promiscuous arrangement of incongruous elements could be dignified by the name.—*Madras Times.*

BAMBOO FOR PAPER MAKING.

Mr. Thos. Routledge, of Cloxheugh, Sunderland, writes to the *Englishman* as follows:—

I send you this mail copy of our paper makers' monthly journal printed on paper I have made at our works here from bamboo (young stems of the season's growth) collected for me by order of Government, in British Burma. My agent, M. John Hannay, paid Dr. Ribbentrop, the Conservator of Forests, Rs. 15 per 1,000 for these stems, delivered at Rangoon; they were *floated* down 120 miles from the Pegu forests.

I mention these two facts, *cost* and *floating*, in practical refutation of the unwarranted assertions of Dr. King that young bamboo stems would not float, and that they could not be procured at so low a cost as 5 shillings per ton from the native jungle. These stems averaged green from 6 to 8 tons per 1,000; when dried from 30 cwt. to 2 tons.

Unfortunately, after being crushed they were sent home to me as dunnage, *unpacked*, and thus contracted a large amount of mechanical dirt, which once combined with the fibre it is difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate. This, however, would obviously not occur if the bamboo stems were converted into stock in a regular factory as and when received.

I may add also that although even from the native jungle practical evidence has thus been given that the young season's stems can be delivered within the cost of 5 shilling per ton, I originally estimated, as also that they will float, I am satisfied that greater economy of cost as well as greater certainty of quality would be ensured by following the system I have always proposed, of regular plantations under irrigation.

I may add also that I have converted some tons of the bamboo into stock, which will pack into compact bales measuring about 50 feet to the ton, and the yield of this per ton of raw, dry bamboo exceeds 70 per cent. a greater yield than from any fibre I have hitherto treated. I may also state that, after subjecting the dried, crushed, raw bamboo to 2 tons pressure per square inch I have failed to get it into a less bulk than 125 cubic feet per ton weight, thus proving that raw bamboo can never become an article of export.

Having thus passed the Rubicon, that is the experimental stage, and converted some tons of Indian bamboo into paper stock and paper of good quality, I am able to vouch for what some cavillers might say I have hitherto only theoretically asserted.

I enclose with this some sheets of paper with various mixtures or blends of bamboo with Esparto, both printing and writing.

The *Englishman* writes:—The sheet of paper mentioned by Mr. Routledge have not reached us, but we have received the copy of the paper-maker's *Monthly Journal*, printed on paper made from bamboo fibre, and it seems to us that the result leaves very little to be desired as far as ordinary printing purposes are concerned. Notwithstanding the accidental admixture of dirt referred to, the colour is very good, and the paper, though perhaps a little hard in texture, is smooth and moderately fine in grain. The pen, too, moves easily on it, and ordinary ink shows no tendency to run.

A FLUKE SHOT.

I am almost an old Indian now, and it is about eight years since the event I now recall happened to me, but the memory of events of those days is even clearer than that of more recent though more eventful times.

I am now in a part of India I never expected to be in then, but though the extremes of temperature are not so great here, still I regret the heat and cold of Rajputana. The hot weather brought its advantages as regards large game shooting, and the winter was deliciously cool.

Many people think of Rajputana as a sandy desert. As a fact, it is one of the finest districts in India. The hard and sturdy babool tree, the commonest tree met with, is a type of its people. There are portions, very large portions, of Rajputana where the crops wave luxuriantly in the valleys, where the hills are covered with jungle, full of game, from the tiger to the hare, and where the flat ground, if still uncleared, produces as dense forest and grass as the hills themselves do. The portion of Rajputana, to which I was sent at first, was, although bordering on English territory, almost *terra incognita*, except to the local inhabitants. Now a railway passes through the heart of it. In those days the English residents at each centre were a small community in themselves, cut off from the rest of the world except by post. The Political Agent was the chief, and, as a rule, those small differences which so frequently occur in larger stations, were absent from our smaller circles, and every one pulled together, and life, except from an official point of view, was free from care. Rajputana boasts of many Rajas, the representatives of the oldest families in India. Rajputs are fond of shikar, and they preserve their game as old Indian gentlemen should do. The game preserves are as strictly looked after as any in England, and it would not be advisable for any sportsman to go on a filibustering expedition, except with the permission of the proper authorities.

When the particular event I now relate, to which the foregoing remarks are rather a long preface, occurred, I and my chief (not the agent) together with another of his assistants, hereafter called "Bones," went on a week's leave. The scene of our proposed operations was not very far from the capital of the State, but tigers and leopards often came within half a mile of the chief town itself. Our rendezvous was 16 miles from the capital. I was 40 miles further away when I got the invitation to join the party. I started at 8 o'clock in the evening, having fortified myself with a substantial dinner, and smoked many cheroots *en route*. Manilas then cost me Rs. 75 per 1,000. I now smoke Indian tobacco at Rs. 20, and consider I effect an immense saving. I passed a small village at 4 a.m., where the flames were flickering over the funeral fires of a couple of defunct Hindus. My tandastickers were exhausted, but my syce who had trotted the whole way by my side had no hesitation in lighting for me a torch of grass from the blue flames dancing over the smouldering heaps.

I arrived at break of day at the capital of the State, where I found a camel awaiting me, and I proceeded onwards to our camping ground near the village of Jhoja Rampura. Our party possessed no elephants, so had but short time to employ in finding out where our tigers lay, and the ground was fairly and precipitous. I trust, therefore, that more experienced sportsmen than I was then will not blame us for shooting as we intended to do from "machans." Machan shooting is comparatively safe. It consists in fastening a "charpoi" in a tree, opposite which a young buff-low is tied as a bait and if the tiger is unlucky enough to come, shooting him when he seizes the "buff." A small tuft of white clean cotton is gummed over the muzzle is, I think, the best sight at night. Nothing should be put on the back sight. Lower the muzzle and then bring it up gradually until the cotton covers the tiger's shoulder and blaze away. On a moonlight night this is easy, on starlight nights very fluky. On the night we reached Rampura, we posted ourselves in our allotted machans, and that night our chief killed his tiger. This only increased the desire of "Bones" and myself to get a tiger too. One of our buff-loes had been killed opposite an oodie. An oodie is a small fort, built for sporting purposes in a suitable place, sometimes for sambhar or pig, and more often for tigers. It is loop-holed and contains every element of safety, but is not nearly so good for shooting from as an ordinary "machan."

We tied a second buffalo in place of one killed, and "Bones" and I took our rugs and a flask of brandy (for the nights were cold) and arrived at the oodie at about 6 P.M. The moon did not rise till 10 o'clock, and we agreed that if the tiger came before the moon rose, that we would fire together on the word three. The shades of evening fell, the Indian magpies "bob-o-links," who had been pecking about the place where the first "buff" was killed, went to roost; a couple of prowling jackals came out, and not finding the expected carrion slunk away, and then we only heard the "chuckoo, chuckoo, chuckoo," of the small night owl, and the rustling of a porcupine's bristles in the grass. We lay very still, and about eight o'clock a dark shadow crossed the open space to where the "buff" was tied, and the next moment a dying groan told us what the buff which was tied down to a buried stake, and two reports echoed up the ravine. On an upper ledge of the oodie sat our shikari under his blanket. He said that Bones Sahib's goli had hit the tiger, for the tiger roared and rolled over, and showed his white, and Bones Sahib had fired last. We lay down and waited for the morning.

In the morning we examined the ground and found from the blood marks that the tiger was badly wounded. We followed the blood marks for some distance, and then agreed to separate. I followed the track of the tiger, and Bones went towards a deep ravine for which he thought the tiger would have made. My road lay up a dry nullah, in which I found occasionally large dry patches of blood where the tiger had rested. His course tended towards the ravine.

Suddenly Bones shouted that the tiger was in front of him, and I pushed through the bushes towards Bones. The tiger was lying dead between us quite warm; for he had just died, but before I saw him I could have touched him with my rifle, and if my heart ever did jump into my mouth it did then. Whose bullet really did kill the tiger does not make any difference to anybody.

One of our bullets plugged the dead buffalo. If my story prevents any rash young sportsman from following a wounded tiger alone on foot, I consider that I shall have pointed my moral and adorned my tiger tale. —*The Asian.* Rajpoot.

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Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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